

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

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INSECT AND DISEASE REPORT

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FOREST INSECT AND DISEASE DETECTION SURVEY
OF THE CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO

by

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In mid-August, an aerial forest insect and disease detection survey was made of the Clearwater National Forest. The following activity was detected:

WESTERN SPRUCE BUDWORM, Choristoneura occidentalis Free.--Defoliation intensities, for the most part, remain about the same as 1970 in the upper Lochsa River drainages and Kelly Creek area. However, defoliation perimeters have enlarged in the Kelly Creek area around Bruin Hill and Lake Creek on the east into Meadow Creek on the north and Rock Creek to the west.

In the lower Lochsa, defoliation intensities have increased somewhat and infestations have spread from Eldorado Creek into Chamook Creek to the west, and advanced into Trapper Gulch on the north. A total of 378,000 acres contained aerially visible defoliation on the Clearwater National Forest (Fig. 1).

DOUGLAS-FIR BEETLE, Dendroctonus pseudotsugae Hopk.--Douglas-fir beetle infestations are epidemic from Orofino Creek to Benton Butte in the North Fork of the Clearwater River, and also a number of infested trees were observed near the Canyon River Station, Rock Creek, and Moscow Bar Ridge (Fig. 2). These areas are currently being evaluated.

PINE ENGRAVER, Ips pini (Say), and MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE, Dendroctonus ponderosae Hopk.--Infestations were not evident, except for a group near Powell Ranger Station.

No fir engraver, Scolytus ventralis LeConte, attacks in grand fir were observed.

CLEARWATER

National Forest

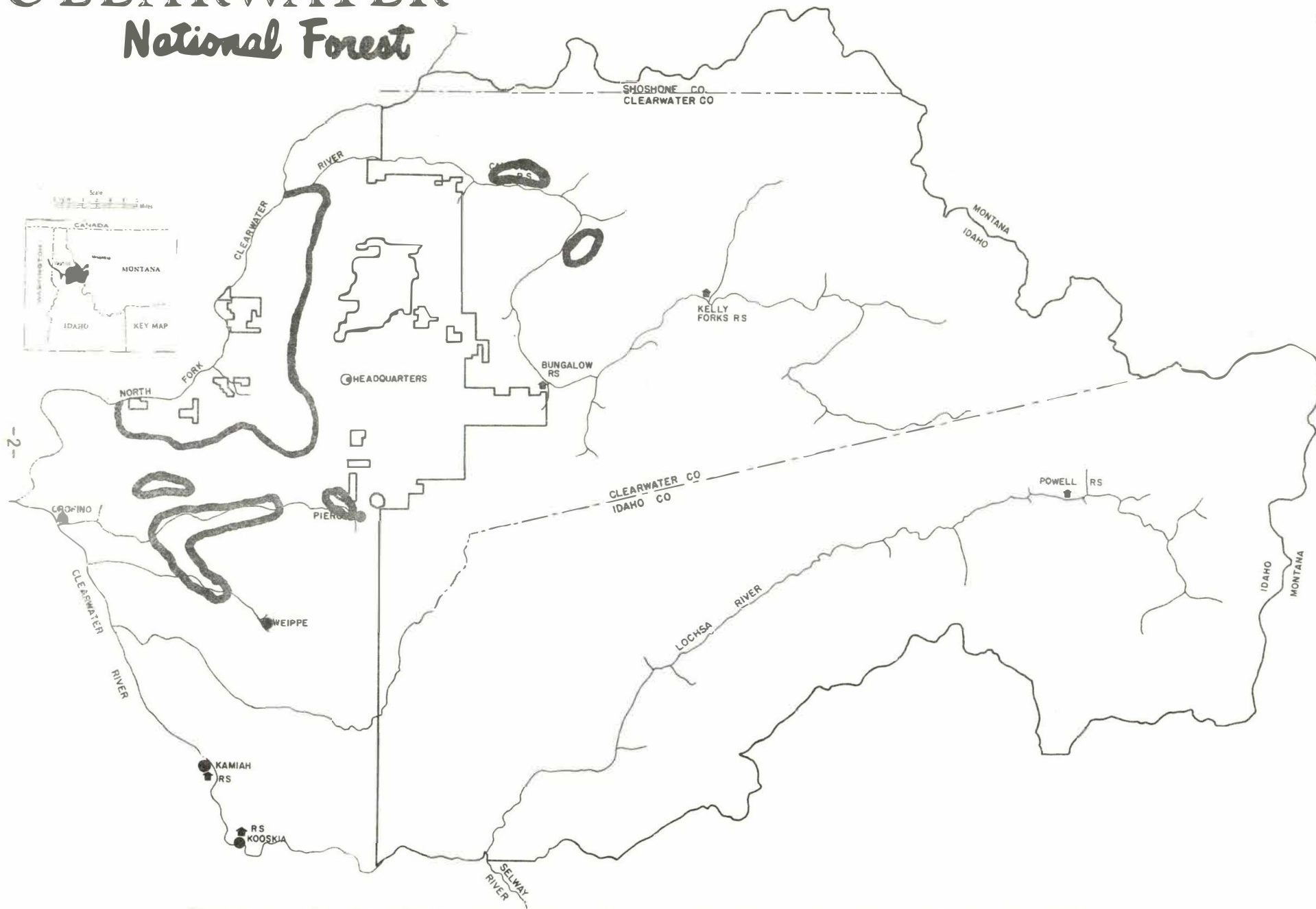


Figure 2.--Douglas-fir beetle infestations on the Clearwater National Forest, 1971.

CLEARWATER

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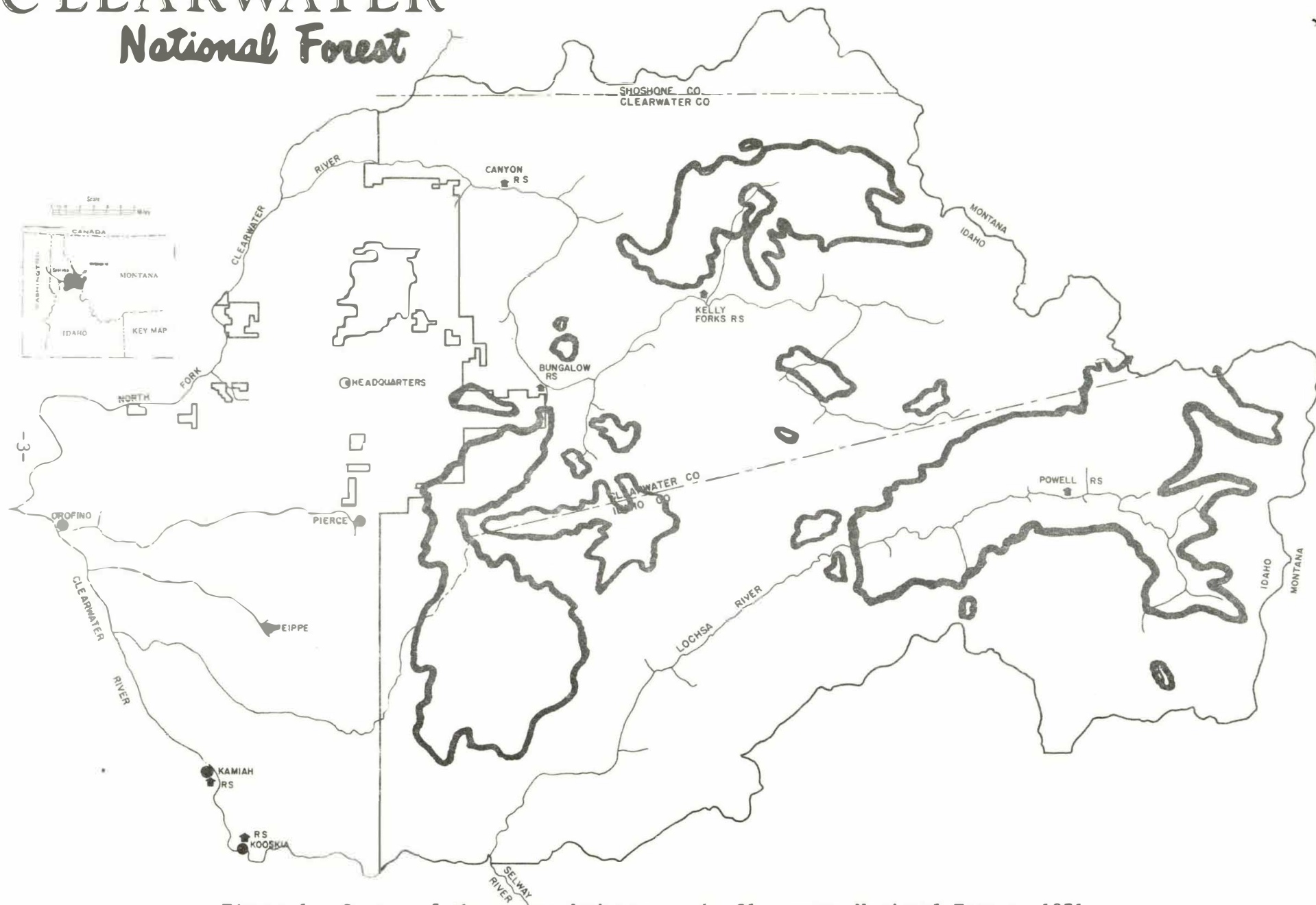


Figure 1.--Status of the spruce budworm on the Clearwater National Forest, 1971.